Roc. 1124-27-28, dated Bangalore, 28th April 1928, from Leslie C. Coleman, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore to N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Development Departments, Bangalore.

I have the honour to state that the immense amount of work involved since my return to duty, in getting into touch with the work of the Departments under my charge has prevented me from submitting earlier my views as regards the financial requirements of these Departments for the coming year. I realise that, to do so now, is against regular procedure but I trust that considering the peculiar circumstances that have obtained, Government will be prepared to overlook this and will be able to consider sympathetically the representations I am about to make.

In this letter, I shall deal only with the budget of the Agricultural Department. The Civil Veterinary Department has recently undergone re-organization, as far as staff is concerned, while until we have a well trained Live Stock Officer who can conduct breeding work I see no great scope for the expansion of the Amrit Mahal Department.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to point out that since its original organization in 1914, this Department has been undermanned and underpaid. That is, I presume, bound to be the case with a young department which has in a way to justify its existence to both Government and the people. We have thus all along been attempting to do more work than the staff were really capable of. That there has been no serious breakdown and that the Department has gained admiration throughout India, I think, speaks well for the self-sacrifice and patriotic spirit that has been evidenced by most of its staff.

I submitted a re-organization scheme for the cadre of the Department with my letter No. C. 1562-A of 22-23 of the 11th September 1922. Up to the present, no action has been taken on my recommendations and nothing but piecemeal and makeshift modifications have been made, with the result that frequently more important items have been sacrificed to less important.

Within the past five years, the Civil Veterinary Department has undergone two re-organizations and is now placed on a fairly satisfactory basis. I feel very strongly that the re-organisation of the Agricultural Department must be taken up without delay, if it is to be saved from demoralization. I realize, however, that there is no time now for a consideration of this question by Government and on my own hand I should like to reconsider my former scheme in the light of more recent developments. While, therefore the proposals I am here making have reference to what I consider the most pressing needs of the Department, I would like most strongly to urge that a consideration of these proposals should in no way obscure the urgent necessity of taking up a thorough re-organization of the Department's cadre, proposals in connection with which I hope to submit in six month's time.

AGRICULTURAL AND DEMONSTRATION SECTION.

I find that proposals for the expansion and improvement of prospects in the Agricultural Section were submitted in this office letter No. C 1124 of 27-28 of the 16th December 1927. These proposals practically reproduced my earlier proposals made in letter No. C. 1192-A of 24-25, dated 1st—3rd February 1925, as far as this particular section is concerned with an increase in the numbers which the expansion of the Department's activities demanded. I consider that the needs of our District staff are among the most urgent in the department for upon the work of our Agricultural Inspectors, very largely depends the successful introduction of all the improvements that the scientific sections are able to recommend for trial. Out of a total of 48 Agricultural Inspectors, 27 are on a pay of Rs. 35—4—55, a pay which, I submit, is entirely inadequate for men of this type who are expected to represent the Department in from two to four taluks. In my letter No. C. 1562A of 22-23, dated 11th September 1922, referred to above, I stated that the course of Agricultural School was being lengthened from two to three years and I submitted that it would be necessary to abolish the lower grade of Agricultural Inspector and to start men on Rs. 50 after their having put in a year's probation on Rs. 40. I have a strong belief that Government accepted this view informally. However no action was taken on this representation. I may point out that in Madras, the lowest grade corresponding in function to our Junior Agricultural Inspectors, is Rs. 85—5—120. What applies to the Junior Agricultural Inspectors, applies with almost equal force to the fieldmen practically all of whom are men technically trained in the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, and who are most of them extremely useful men. The present pay of Rs. 20—1—25 is, I submit, inadequate and the proposal to give them a grade of Rs. 25—1—35 and 35—5—50 is I think, a fair one.

In addition to this change, we require urgently more men. Recent inspections have brought most impressively to my mind the fact that our Agricultural Inspectors have to attempt to cover too much ground with the result that their influence is too dilute. Many of the Agricultural Inspectors have three taluks to look after; practically all of them more than one. The result is that frequently they are able to visit a particular village only once or twice a year. My own feeling is, if they do not visit a village at least every month or two during the growing season their demonstration work is likely to be of little avail.

I have for many years had in view, as the goal to which we should aim, one agricultural inspector and two fieldmen for each taluk. The proposals submitted in the letter referred to calls for an increase of ten inspectors and 20 fieldmen and will enable us to make a definite step forward in the spreading of agricultural improvements throughout the State.

The proposals submitted in the letter under reference also contemplate the strengthening of the clerical staff of the Deputy and Assistant Directors. Both these officers complain that they are so tied to their offices by the piling up of work owing to insufficient office staff that they are not able to devote the attention to supervision that they should. The fact certainly stands out distinctly that supervision is at present very unsatisfactory. While I am not prepared to free the supervising officers from all blame in this connection still I feel their position is extremely difficult and I strongly urge that an increase in their clerical staffs be sanctioned.

Of the Scientific Sections, I have nothing to say with regard to Chemistry. Government have recently, in their Order No. D. 11257-8—A. & E. 231-27-2 of 23rd April 1928 given increments to the Assistant Bacteriologist and three Analysts which, to a certain extent, meets the present needs of that section.

I believe Government do not realize to what a preponderating extent the money for scientific sections as a whole is being devoted to Chemistry. This was of course the first work taken up here and hence has remained ahead of all the others. For one reason or another proposals for an increase in the pay and prospects of the chemical staff have always received more sympathetic consideration than for that of any other Scientific Section with the result that now very much more money is being spent on Chemical establishment than on that of either of the three other sections. Unfortunately the budget, as at present framed, does not reveal the actual state of affairs in this regard but a reference to the accompanying table (I) will show how disproportionate the distribution is.

As regards the sections of Mycology and Entomology, I have only to note that the post of Senior Assistant, comparable in grade to that found in the Chemistry Section does not exist. I believe these posts should be provided for in the cadre of these two sections. More particularly is this necessary as the heads of sections are getting older and it will be necessary to prepare senior and responsible officers to take their places. Proposals as to the strengthening of the staff will be made later.

A glance at the table (I) will show to what extent the Botanical Section has remained a Cindrella in the Department and this notwithstanding the fact that perhaps in no section has work of more immediately practical benefit been accomplished. Two men, the higher on the grade of a Senior Assistant have, with the assistance of three poorly paid Agricultural Inspectors and a few fieldmen, carried out work of outstanding merit on such important crops as ragi, cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The scope for this work is enormous and Government themselves have, on more than one occasion, pointed out the urgent necessity of starting breeding work on paddy and there are numerous other important crops upon which work is urgently required. I have recently examined the establishment in the Madras Department dealing with botanical problems and find that while we are spending Rs. 10,140 on our Botanical Section, they are spending Rs. 1,54,088 on establishment alone or over 15 times as much. I am making a separate representation as regards the pay and prospects of the two botanical officers at present working in the section, but I might say here that their work is proof of their ability. Pending my submission of what I believe will be an overwhelmingly convincing statement in this regard, I would strongly urge the creation of the post of Economic Botanist on Rs. 400—50—700 and the retention of the post of Senior Assistant Botanist. In addition, for teaching work in the School and for starting work on paddy breeding, two Junior Assistants are required involving the creation of one extra Junior Assistant's post on Rs. 70—10—150.

As regards the Engineering Section, it is almost impossible for the Agricultural Engineer to take up any useful experimental work as long as he is tied down with teaching and other routine work as he is at present. His requirements in this regard have been frequently urged in the past and I would again urge them. Government have already recognized the necessity for strengthening the Engineering Section and have in their

letter No. Ic. 1376—A. & E. 95-25-6, of the 27th August 1926, called for proposals in this regard. I have not had time to go into this question thoroughly but would urge as a first step the provision of an Assistant Engineer on Rs. 70—10—150.

Lastly there is the urgent question of re-organizing the head office staff. As this has been gone into rather fully in this office letter No. C. 1124—27-28, of 16th December 1927, I need say no more than that I entirely agree with this necessity. With a view to increase the usefulness of the Library and to take on hand the cataloguing of the large number of bulletins, I have provided for an additional post of a Library attender. The Library is at present looked after by one of the clerks of my office.

The above proposals, if sanctioned, would involve an increased expenditure under establishment according to the proposition statement attached (Table II).

SUPPLIES, SERVICES AND CONTINGENCIES.

Under this heading, I do not propose to deal in extenso with each requirement. I find also that letters have not been in all cases submitted to Government explaining the necessity for additional items or increased expenditure under present headings. I may simply say at this late date that I have gone into the matter as carefully as I could and have already struck out a number of items which I considered might wait over.

1. DIRECTION.

Contingencies.—An increased allotment of Rs. 2,000 is required. This is (a) for putting up fans in the building and telephone connections (b) for finishing the inner walls of the implement depot to replace the expanded metal now used. As regards (a) I may point out that there are at present no fans here. I am going through the hot weather without a fan in my room and the same is true of the rest of the staff. I have not been able to put in a telephone connection to my house owing to lack of funds. As regards (b), thefts have taken place owing to the cutting of the expanded metal screen. This will therefore have to be replaced by a brick wall.

Purchase of Books. Rs. 1,500 extra. I find on an examination of the library that we are decidedly lacking in the more recent scientific books, a serious state of affairs. I consider this extra grant quite necessary to bring our library to a certain extent up to date.

CHEMICAL SECTION.

(*i*) *Travelling Allowance.*—An increase of Rs. 1,000 is required under this head.

(*ii*) *Purchase of Special Apparatus and Chemicals Rs. 3,000 Extra.*—With the removal of the Chemists of the Geological Department, a considerable amount of expensive platinum apparatus which was used in common will go. This will have to be replaced and certain other extra apparatus will have to be purchased.

(*iii*) *Renewal of Pipe System in Laboratory.*—Extra grant Rs. 2,000. These pipes have not been changed for the last 30 years or since they were put in. Many of them are rusted through and must be renewed.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

(1) *Apparatus and Chemicals.*—Extra grant Rs. 750.

(2) Contingencies Rs. 750.

(3) Rivetting of well on botanical plots at Hebbal. This is in a hopeless condition and must be repaired Rs. 1,500.

(4) *Breeding Cage.*—Rs. 2,500. This I consider is quite necessary as the more accurate cross breeding work is now being seriously interfered with by birds, squirrels, etc.

(5) *Books and Journals.*—Rs. 2,500. Back numbers of many essential journals are absent from our library or have been left off the subscription list during the past few years thus practically destroying the usefulness of the set. The above is required as a special grant for this year.

(6) *Building at Babbur for Work in Cotton Breeding.*—Rs. 3,000. The Assistant Botanist is at present doing this important work in a miserable hut hardly fit for a cooly. I look upon this as a very important item.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.

Travelling Allowance.—Extra allowance of Rs. 2,000—I have severely criticised the Entomologist for his lack of touring in the past year. He has replied that funds were

not available." I feel this ground should be removed. If this officer does not tour freely, his usefulness will be greatly decreased.

Remedial Measures.—Extra Grant Rs. 2,350. The work certainly requires extension and is of an extremely practical nature.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

1. Vice-Principal's Quarters at Hebbal Rs. 12,000. Government in their letter No. D. 6079—A. & E. 146-27-2, of the 9th December 1927, have pointed out the necessity of the Vice-Principal's living on the farm and I entirely agree. He is at present living in quarters which should be occupied by the Farm Manager. These new quarters are certainly required.

2. Equipment for Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala Rs. 1,260. This school is doing very useful work and undoubtedly requires increased equipment to this extent.

3. *Ramakrishnapur School.*—Capital Expenditure for buildings, Rs. 7,420.

4. Net recurring grant for this school Rs. 2,920.

5. Nagenhalli School.

Increased grant for the following:—

	Rs.
(a) Pay of cook	20
(b) Pay of peon	10
(c) Allowances to Farm Managar 20 and Assistant Farm Manager 15	35
General Demonstration and Experiments.—	
Hebbal Farm—(a) Deepening and rivetting of wells ..	2,000
(b) Repairs to buildings	2,000
(c) Seeds and manures	500
(d) Purchase of bullocks	400
Total ..	4,900
The above items are all important.	
Babbur Farm—(a) Machinery to replace worn out Engine and mill.	4,000
(b) Manures	1,000
(c) Bullocks and Carts	600
Total ..	5,600
Marthur Farm—(a) Buildings	1,500
Nagenhalli Farm—(a) Jaggery boiling house, the present shed is tumbling down	2,000
(b) Clerks' quarters. He is at present living in a miserable hut	2,000
(c) Bullocks and carts	600
Total ..	4,600
General Demonstration and District Work—	
(a) Travelling Allowance—this is to provide for extra staff asked for and also more adequate touring	5,000
(b) Contingencies also in connection with above ..	2,000
(c) Purchase and Transport required in connection with increased demonstration work proposed	2,000
Total ..	9,000
Agricultural Engineer—	
Scientific Instruments	1,000
Working models for use in Engineering classes..	500
Office equipment	800
He has no type-writer and practically no furniture at present	..
Workshop tools to replace those worn out ..	700
Total	[illegible]

Live Stock Section.—

	Rs.
For Sheep breeding to purchase stock, I am very anxious to expand this useful work ..	2,000

Coffee Farm.—Extra grant.—

This is required mainly for buildings, Laboratory and equipment which could not be completed this year. A sum is available to meet the extra amount	15,000

Special items.—

Subvention to the Agricultural and Experimental Union .. .. .. It is proposed to develop the Union and to re-establish a Kannada Journal, thus greatly extending its usefulness. The present grant is quite inadequate. A sum of Rs. 2,500 is required or an extra grant of Rs. 1,500.	
The total extra amount required under Establishment is Table II	38,232
The total amount required under supplies services and Contingencies is Table III	98,730
Total ...	1,36,962

I have the honour to state that any great reduction in this extra grant will in my opinion seriously interfere with the development of the department's activities. I have the honour to request Government to give these proposals their sympathetic consideration.

Dated 31st May 1928, from Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, M. A., Ph. D., Director of Agriculture in Mysore, to N. Rama Rao, Esq., B. A., B. L., Development Secretary to Government.

Dear Mr. Rama Rao,

As desired by you, I enclose herewith statements of the proposed distribution of Rs. 90,000 under the main heads of the budget and on this, I should like to make the following explanatory comments:—

I. Direction:—Increase of Rs. 6,536 is distributed as follows:—(a) For improving the prospects and increasing the size and efficiency of the office staff Rs. 3,924 (b) Contingencies :—An increase to allow for installation of necessary fans, furniture, telephone connection Rs. 2,612. In this connection I may point out that I have not had a fan in my own room during the whole of this hot weather and this applies to practically all of the staff.

II. Scientific Assistants:—Increase of Rs. 16,570 (a). This will provide for an increase in the number of men by two in the Botanical Section so as to allow for much more extensive work on plant breeding. As you are aware, up to the present, out of all the important crops in the State we have been able to take up the breeding work on only Ragi, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Groundnut. I am anxious to take up work on Paddy and Jola immediately. This increase also allows for Mr. Badami's appointment as Economic Botanist. Rs. 3,000 is provided for giving better laboratory facilities for cotton breeding and other botanical work. (b) Provision is made for strengthening the staff of the Mycological Section so as to enable us to attack disease problems of field crops. Our work, up to the present, has had to be confined owing to lack of staff to such special crops as Areca, Coffee and Sandal. (c) Provision is made for an increase by one man in the Entomological Section so as to extend our investigations and demonstration work on pests of important crops. (d) Travelling Allowance:—An increase of Rs. 3,500 has been provided for all the scientific sections to allow for more touring and investigation. I am very dissatisfied with the conditions in this regard at present.

III. Agricultural Instruction.—Increase of Rs. 13,160. This provides for (a) quarters at Hebbal so as to retain accommodation for the Vice-Principal, Hebbal School, (b) provision of more bullocks, etc., in connection with the enlarged area of land at

Chikkanahalli. (c) Provision of quarters for the Head Master, Ramakrishnapur School which could not be built this year owing to lack of funds. (d) Provision of subvention for the experimental Union at the rate of Rs. 2,500 so as to allow for the publication of a Kannada Agricultural monthly and generally to further the work of the Union.

IV. Agricultural Demonstration.—Increase of Rs. 34,224. This provides for (a) increase in the District Staff by 10 Inspectors and 18 Fieldmen, (b) abolition of the lowest grade of the Agricultural Inspectors, (c) increase of clerical staff in the Deputy and Assistant Director's offices so as to enable them to cope with increased work, (d) revision of pay of this clerical staff, (e) increase of travelling allowance, (f) increase under purchase and transport materials and other charges so as to enable the Inspectors to take about implements, seeds and manure for demonstration work more freely.

V. Agricultural Engineering.—Increase of Rs. 2,020. This provides for (a) an assistant to the Engineer on Rs. 70-10-150 to relieve the Engineer of teaching and other routine work so as to enable him to devote his attention to investigation and designing of implements, etc., (b) increase in contingency and workshop materials of Rs. 1,000 to provide him with better facilities for such work.

VI. Experimental Farm.—(a) Hebbal Farm. An increase of Rs. 2,560. About half of this is for the Botanical Section to improve a caved-in well which will be used for irrigation of garden land where breeding work on potato is to be carried on. The rest is for improving one of the farm wells and to provide a small sum for repair to buildings.

(*b*) *Babbur Farm.*—An increase of Rs.8,120. This is made up almost entirely of Rs. 6,000 to replace and rebuild buildings destroyed by the recent fire including the gin and about Rs. 2,000 to replace and repair machinery such as gin, engine, etc., either worn out or severely damaged by the recent fire.

(*c*) *Nagenahalli Farm.*—Increase of Rs. 2,540. Rs. 2,000 of this for construction of cooly lines. Only one of the two lines could be constructed this year.

(*d*) *Marthur Farm.*—Increase of Rs. 1,920. Of this Rs. 1,500 is provided for buildings. The ones there now are in a very dilapidated condition and at least one will have to be replaced.

VII. Miscellaneous Measures.—Increase of Rs. 2,350 for remedial measures against insect pests. This will allow for an extension of demonstration work on insect control throughout the State.

It will be seen that of the total amount, the following items constituting considerably more than half of the whole is to be devoted directly or indirectly to demonstration work and education:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Demonstration and Experiments	34,224
(*b*) Remedial measures	2,350
(*c*) Agricultural Instruction	13,160
Total ..	49,734

The balance will be devoted almost entirely to scientific investigation work on which work, all our demonstration work is based.

Review on the Administration Report of the Sericultural Department for the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. D.4-364-28 dated 1st September 1928, from the Director of Industries and Commerce forwarding the report on the working of the Sericultural Department during the year 1927-28.

ORDER NO. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Recorded.

Seasonal conditions and growth of Mulberry.—The year was unfavourable to the Silk Industry on account of adverse seasonal conditions and there was a fall in the area under Mulberry from 53,483 acres last year to 50,194 acres in the year under review. Many people who planted Mulberry during the previous year, but whose gardens did not come up well owing to failure of rains, are reported to have not re-planted the gardens during the year under report. Mulberry topes were planted by

Government Agency at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Nagamangala. With the object of providing a supply of saplings to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries were organised in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna and about 1,500 saplings were supplied to raiyats. Raiyats evinced great interest in sericulture in the new areas in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts into which it was introduced.

Government Grainages.—In view of the urgent necessity for developing the seed supply, Government sanctioned during the year an additional staff for increasing the output in Government grainages and as a result 6,84,727 disease-free layings were prepared in Government grainages as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27. The work in this direction requires continuous and careful attention so that the Department may be able to supply an increasing proportion of the demand for disease-free seed. There was a large demand for cross-bred layings during the year and 2,19,818 layings were supplied this year as against 1,65,313 during 1926-27. To further augment such supplies in the coming years, cold storage plant was installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna.

Government note with satisfaction that the number of seed rearers at the end of the year was 132 as against 75 at the end of the previous year and that there was an appreciable increase in the quantity of seed cocoons raised by them.

Aided Grainages.—In recognition of the importance of interesting qualified persons in seed production on scientific lines and enabling them to supplement the work of the Government grainages in meeting the increasing demand for disease-free seed, Government sanctioned, in their Order No. D. 8848-9—Seri. 27-27-5, dated 27th February 1928, certain concessions to induce *bona-fide* sericulturists to start aided grainages. It is reported that only two grainages were started, one at Doddarayapet in Chamrajnagar Taluk and another at Mogenhalli in Channapatna Taluk. Strenuous efforts should be made to bring into existence a larger number of aided grainages during the year 1928-29. In course of time, there should be no important rearing centre, unserved by its own aided grainage and Government desire that the Department should keep this object in view and take all measures for its fulfilment as early as possible.

Sericultural Co-operation.—Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, raising the total number of such societies to twenty. These societies prepared 45,766 disease-free layings with the assistance of the Inspector, as against 31,970 during the previous year; they also got 6,500 layings of cross breeds and new races from Government grainages and thus distributed 52,266 layings among the members. Many of the societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. Government are pleased to note the good work done by Sericultural Co-operative Societies and are of opinion that the movement should be expanded, and made to include in its scope all operations connected with sericulture. It would be an advantage if co-operative societies could be helped to take up reeling with domestic basins, and the improvement of silk waste.

The Director is requested to draw up a comprehensive programme of work for the Inspector for Sericultural Co-operation, providing not only for expansion, but also for development of important aspects such as those indicated above.

Experiments.—Silk worm breeding, and manurial experiments, were carried on as usual in the Department. Paucity of staff has hitherto prevented much attention being paid to scientific work on Mulberry cultivation. Government have since sanctioned the appointment of an officer with the necessary scientific qualifications to be in charge of these investigations, and they hope that after his period of training is over, he will be employed on this line of work according to a carefully prepared programme.

Filature and Reeling.—The Government Silk Filature stopped working for about 3½ months during the year on account of the difficulty of securing good cocoons at reasonable prices. There was an accumulation of stock of silk at the filature, and with a view to find a market therefor, arrangements were made with a throwing mill at Bangalore, to twist and dye the silk for sale in Northern India. It is understood that the difficulty of marketing the stock has been solved to a great extent, and that the silk produced is commanding a ready sale. Orders have been recently issued sanctioning the expansion of the filature by the addition of ten basins of the "Mysore Domestic" type.

The Sericultural Department is attending to the general improvement of reeling throughout the State by means of propaganda, demonstrations, competitions and the introduction of efficient appliances. The Domestic Basin is gaining in popularity, though not as rapidly as could be wished, considering the urgent importance of improving the quality of Mysore Silk. To encourage the use of these basins more largely, Government have sanctioned the sale of these basins on the hire purchase system and at cost price, and also provided a separate mechanic to render free assistance to purchasers. But Government feel that the best stimulus to improvement would be some assurance of a ready sale for the higher grades of Mysore silk, and they trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will use his best endeavours to secure to silk merchants business connections in the principal silk consuming centres of India. It is equally important that vigorous steps should be taken to push the local utilisation of well reeled Mysore silk. It should be possible to demonstrate in the Government Weaving Factory how such silk could be used to advantage, and efforts should be made to interest local weavers to try it on their looms. It might be useful to create facilities to twist and dye silk in proximity to the reeling installations, by devising small twisting outfits, and sending out demonstrators. Government trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will study these problems and submit proposals for orders.

Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the special interest taken by the District Board, Tumkur, in arranging for a short course training extending over 40 days in the Kunigal Farm, and trust that the other District Boards will also arrange for similar courses during the current year.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malvalli and Kuderu worked satisfactorily during the year. Facilities were afforded during the year for the training of students in reeling and 23 students were trained at Closepet and Sidlaghatta at the private factories of Messrs. G. Subba Rao and S. Hampaiya and it is gratifying to note that the students have used their training to advantage.

Central Sericultural Association.—The Central Sericultural Association which was started last year suffered a great loss in the death of its first President, the late Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Hamza Hussain. His place was taken by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired Member of Council, and Government trust that under his guidance, the work before the Association will be pushed with unabated vigour and enthusiasm.

Conclusion.—The year under review was on the whole a trying period for Mysore Sericulture, which in addition to the general depression of the silk trade, suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions. The association of the Sericultural Department with the Department of Industries and Commerce was a source of strength in dealing with problems connected with the utilisation and manufacturing of silk, which are of special urgency at the present time. Government are glad to observe that, in this, as in other directions such as seed production, the Department has shown appreciable progress.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Review on the Report on the Working of the Joint Stock Companies in the State during the year ending 31st March 1928.

READ—

Letter No. C. 266—28-29, dated 14th September 1928, from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, submitting a brief report on the working of the Joint Stock Companies as well as the Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies in the State during the year ended 31st March 1928.

ORDER NO. D. 4318-19—J. S. 10-28-3, DATED 15TH OCTOBER 1928.

Recorded.

The number of Public and Private Companies registered during the year was three, of which one was a Public Company. The total number of Companies working at the close of the year was 126 as against 123 at the close of the previous year. The number of Companies limited by guarantee was 21.

2. The number of Companies established outside Mysore and having places of business in the State was 43.

3. No Company went into voluntary liquidation during the year under review and no Company was struck off the Register.

4. The number of institutions registered during the year, under the Societies Registration Regulation of 1904, was 22, and the total number of such institutions working at the close of the year was 162.

5. One Company was ordered to be prosecuted by Government, for failure to comply with the provisions of the Regulation. In the case of one Company, an Inspector was appointed by Government to investigate its affairs and an Auditor was appointed in the case of another, as it failed to make the necessary appointment in its annual general meeting.

6. The total authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of all the Joint Stock Companies at the end of the year were Rs. 9,63,85,100, Rs. 2,27,06,510 and Rs. 1,62,42,168 respectively. The aggregate increase in the subscribed and paid up capitals in the year under review amounted to Rs. 3·80 lakhs and 3·75 lakhs respectively. The total reductions in the subscribed and paid up capitals amounted to Rs. ·71 lakh and ·46 lakh respectively.

7. The number of persons holding Auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 25, of whom nine held Permanent Certificates and the remainder Temporary Certificates.

8. Four hundred and ninety-nine documents were received in the Registrar's Office for being registered, recorded or filed as against 486 in the previous year.

9. Consequent on a decrease in the number of Companies registered during the year, there was a decrease in the receipts of the Department, the amount realised being Rs. 2,157-1-6 as against Rs. 2,922-7-0 in the preceding year. The total charges of establishment, etc., were Rs. 2,281-13-0.

10. During the year under review, notifications were issued by Government, amending the Form "F" appended to the Mysore Companies Regulation and prescribing Rules under Section 26 of the Regulation. Orders were also passed by Government for printing the forms prescribed under the Mysore Companies Regulation and the Rules thereunder and making them available for sale to the public.

11. The number of Companies inspected by the Registrar was only two. The Registrar is requested to devote more attention to this work during the current year. Government note that the enforcement of the registration of all companies established outside Mysore and of the submission of balance sheets by some Companies which are reported to be not regular in sending them and the question of amending the Regulation for remedying certain defects noticed in it, are receiving the attention of the Registrar.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Enhancement of the limit enjoying freedom from Court Attachment from Rs. 240 to Rs. 1,200 per annum.

READ—

Clause (*e*) of para 5 of Government Order No. Fl. 8751-808—G. F. 192-27-2, dated 12th May 1928, directing that action be taken to exempt from attachment by Civil Courts annuity payments not exceeding Rs. 240 per annum made under the scheme of "Income Policies" sanctioned in the said Government Order.

ORDER No. FL. 3004-6—G. F. 192-27-2, DATED 16TH—17TH OCTOBER 1928.

It is desirable to afford protection for annuity payments to the extent of Rs. 1,200 per annum and the limit referred to in the order read above will accordingly be raised to this amount.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.